



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:
SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1858.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, advocated, at length, the Home-stead bill. This bill proposes to give to every head of a family in the United States one hundred and sixty acres of land on the condition of occupying and cultivating the same for a term of five years. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Johnson criticised the late speech of Mr. Hammond, of S. C. He discredited from so much of that Senator's language as seemed to imply that men who labored with their hands and for a stipulated price, were therefore slaves. Socrates and Archimedes and Paul each wrought with their hands. Were they to be called "slaves?" Such statements and such doctrines were not only false in themselves, but were calculated to do mischief in the South, where the number of slaveholders was small in comparison with the free white and non-slaveholding population. Though it was true that the number of slaveholders did not represent all who were directly interested in the maintenance of slavery, it was also true that such invidious comments on manual labor tended to engender opposition to slavery itself. If extreme men in the North and extreme men in the South would alike discountenance the use of irritating and insulting language, he thought the peace and harmony of the country would soon be restored, while the people would be left free to see that the interest of the whole community was promoted by slave labor. He did not doubt that the North would in the end perceive this great truth.

Senator Mason, of Va., is abused in the New York Herald, as an "old fogy," because he pursues a conservative course in the Senate with regard to our foreign relations, and is not disposed to "fly off the handle," and "cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war," whenever we receive accounts of offences against our commerce, but prefers to wait to see if these accounts are authenticated, and, if true, whether the governments complained of will not disavow the acts or make reparation for the wrongs committed by their agents. The epithet of "old fogy" has ceased to be a term of reproach. It has rather come to be a mark of honorable distinction, as implying age, wisdom, and discretion, as opposed to the fast men and measures of the times. "All our best statesmen are, in the old language of the day, old fogies." If Washington were alive, he would be, according to the modern phraseology, the chief of "Old Fogies." The Abolitionists of the North, the Dauntionists of the South, the Fillibusters, the General Expansionists, the Go-to-War immediately gentlemen, are not "old fogies."

Accounts continue to reach us, going to confirm, in part, at least, the reports that Gov. Comings has gone to Salt Lake City—that the Mormons have succumbed—and that probably, there will be no fighting. The "Union" now thinks that it is likely that efforts are being made to agree upon a basis of arrangement which, while it will secure peace, will fully recognize the constitution and laws of the federal government. It seems highly probable that the news we have received, though unofficial and incomplete, may nevertheless foreshadow an important and desirable change in our relations with Utah.

The Charleston Spirit of Jefferson, suggests to the candidates for county offices, that as none of them will feel like paying for their announcements, after they are defeated, they had better come forward on, or previous to the day of election, and square up their accounts. Don't neglect this, for paying frequently has a good effect, and it may be possible that they will not lose anything by being prompt.

The National Intelligencer, noticing the "Condition of the Treasury," is gratified to learn that, even in the worst aspect of affairs, the Government is likely to be able to carry on its financial operations for the current year with a loan of only half the amount which was reported some weeks ago as likely to be asked for by the Treasury Department.

A letter from Senator Davis on the subject of the late action of Congress on Kansas, has been published, in which he not only defends the conference Kansas act, as a proper measure in itself, but he even goes so far as to express a preference for that act over the original Senate bill, for the reasons he presents.

The House of Representatives has retained in the general appropriation bill over a million of dollars for the Washington Aqueduct; but by a vote of 114 to 84 struck out of the bill the appropriation of one million for the U. S. Capitol extension.

In the examination into the causes of the burning of the steamboat Ocean Spray, on the Mississippi river, it appeared that turpentine is used to sprinkle the wood used for getting up steam, on some of the Mississippi boats.

We have received a pamphlet entitled *The Message*, to be continued monthly, in New York, giving an account of the great Religious Movement of the Day.

Gillian C. Verplanck has read to the New York Society an interesting paper entitled "Reminiscences of John Randolph." It ought to be published.

The 55th Regiment, V. M., assembled in Charlottesville, Jefferson county, last Saturday, and elected the various officers.

We have received the Atlantic Monthly Magazine, for June, published in Boston.

Several communications on hand, prose and poetry, will receive early attention.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, Mr. Harris, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report accompanied by a resolution that Messrs. Phelps and Kavanagh be admitted and sworn as members from Minnesota, provided such admission and qualification shall not be construed as precluding any contest of their rights that may hereafter be instituted by any person having the right to do so. Messrs. Gilmer and Washburn, of Maine, severally presented their views from the minority of the committee. Mr. Stevenson moved the previous question, which was not seconded—yeas 97, nays 102. Subsequently this vote was reconsidered. The Democrats wished to have immediate action on the subject, but the opposition resisted it and resorted to dilatory motions. The contest continued for two hours, and was ended by an adjournment.

The peculiar properties of lager beer as a beverage, are now being deposited to in a case pending before the New York Court of Common Pleas. One witness swore that he drank one hundred and six glasses of lager beer in one day—something over ten gallons, supposing each glass to be the ordinary pint measure—and that that quantity did not have any intoxicating effect upon him; he had taken twenty-two glasses before he came to the court, between half-past eight and eleven o'clock. Other witnesses deposed that from forty to fifty glasses a day is an ordinary average for a man. Some German physicians testified that it is virtually impossible for a man to contain enough of lager beer to produce intoxication.

The storm in Illinois appears, from the accounts that have reached us, to have been one of unparalleled violence, sweeping over a great portion of upper Illinois, and leaving destruction and death in its path. It commenced on Thursday evening, continued through the night, and did not cease entirely in some localities till noon on Friday. It was a hurricane of wind, bearing along with it drenching torrents of rain and showers of large hailstones.

Mr. Buckles, an English student, is engaged in writing and publishing a complete History of Civilization. So far, it is said to be a work of great merit, of immense labor and research.

Ex-President Tyler.
Mr. John Tyler, jr., in a letter to the Washington Star, contradicting some statements relative to the wealth of ex-President Tyler, says:—

"John Tyler, as President, followed the example of his great predecessors in that high office from Virginia, and liberally expended upon the public every cent of the salary he received from the public. He paid out of his salary for every thing he used in the Presidential Mansion, save the furniture bequeathed to him, and which was never renewed in his time, through the want of an appropriation from Congress. He paid for his own fuel, his own lights—even for those in the street, his own servants, his own dockkeeper, his own steward, and his own secretary and assistant clerks."

We have certainly always believed, and been glad to hear, that the ex-President had been able to save something from his salary.

Mr. John Tyler, jr., then goes on to say:—"The man who among other things, annexed the broad realm of Texas to the Confederacy; who settled the Northeastern Boundary and all our impending foreign difficulties; who opened up our trade with China; who restored a bankrupt Treasury; who rescued the country from a bankrupt condition, attended by universal ruin and disaster in every branch of trade; who humbled the veto through the skull of the monster bank, and destroyed the Department of the Government its entire revenues for four years nearly, without the loss of a dollar by negligence, fraud or force, and without the realization of a cent to himself or family; who reinvigorated the army, elevated Scott, Taylor, Worth, Wool and Riley to its head, and thus closed the Florida war and held Mexico in awe; who raised the Navy to its highest and noblest mark, and held squadrons in every sea; who established the National Observatory and placed Maury at its head; who reformed the Coast Survey and placed Bache at its head; and who, last, but not least, retrieved the Democratic party from its overwhelming and annihilating defeat of 1840, and raised it again to power—this man can afford to smile, as he does and always has done, at the imputations of the hour, and all the things that John Tyler did singly and all these things. They place him equally above poverty and riches. His family motto is *Luxuria et egestas commodis cecant.*"

Presbyterian General Assembly.
In the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, on the 13th inst., the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge introduced the subject of getting up a Presbyterian Commentary on the Holy Scriptures. He spoke at some length upon the great necessity existing for such a Commentary, and concluded by submitting to the Assembly a preamble and resolutions for the accomplishment of the object. The preamble affirms that the want of a sound and thorough Commentary upon the whole Word of God, composed in the sense that is briefly set forth in the standard of the Westminster Assembly, has long been felt to be a grievous want, whereby constant danger arises to men of needing ignorance on one side, and of dangerous misguidance on the other; and the resolutions authorize the Board of Publication to have such a Commentary prepared.

A lively and learned debate followed in regard to this proposition. Revs. Drs. Rarick, Floyd, and James Hoge, of Ohio, all took strong grounds against it, for different reasons; and Rev. Drs. Junkin, Morris, and Hewitt joined with Dr. Breckinridge in advocating it. During the debate, which lasted over two hours, a kind of motion for reference was lost by the opposition, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, the day's proceedings were closed without a decision of the question.

Kansas Land.
WASHINGTON, May 20.—Messrs. Morrow, Burnescomb and Winchell, the commissioners appointed at the Kansas Settlers' Mass Convention, to procure a postponement of the land sales, or provide a loan for the settlers, arrived in this city yesterday morning. They, in company with the delegate from Kansas, Mr. Parry, had an interview with the President of the United States, who intimated a willingness to postpone the sales till October, if they thought best, but desired them to call on the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Thompson stated that the policy of the Government would be to sell all the public land possible during the present year for the purposes of revenue; but he consented to defer the sales in Kansas till November. The first and fifteenth days of that month were finally selected, and the sales will be postponed accordingly.

The commissioners will leave this city for New York on Friday, for the purpose of securing the necessary loans.

News of the Day.
"To show the very age and body of the Times." The accounts by telegraph from the West, represent that the movement of freight is very much checked, and the receipts of several of the railroads will be materially affected in consequence. The rails in some parts are under water, and considerable damage has been done. These injuries, however, do not touch the western connections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, all of which are in good working condition.

News of the admission of the State of Minnesota reached St. Paul on the 13th inst., by telegraph from Washington. The news created a thrill of joy in the community of St. Paul. Everybody, says the Pioneer and Democrat, was in a congratulatory mood. The State government would be put into operation as soon as official information had been received that the President had signed the bill.

The repeated outrages on our vessels, by British cruisers, has induced Lieut. W. D. Porter, late of the U. S. navy, to suggest to the New York merchants to employ a pilot-boat, armed with a long nine-inch shell gun, to convoy their vessels from the coast of Cuba. He volunteers his services and pledges himself to return the fire of the British steamer *Six*.

An important meeting of railroad presidents has recently taken place in Nashville, on the subject of an over-land California mail from Washington to New Orleans. The meeting appointed a committee of its members to proceed to Washington and to wait upon the President and Postmaster General on the subject of their enterprise.

A Paris journal states that a proposition to demolish and rebuild the Imperial Palace of the Tuilleries, has been seriously considered. Only one-half of the palace would be destroyed at first; the other half would remain until the first had been rebuilt. The present edifice is not in "harmony with the grandeur of the Louvre."

The national debt of Great Britain, caused by the accumulated expenses of foreign wars and former deficiencies between receipts and payments, is, in round numbers, £800,000,000; the interest of which, and expense of management, &c., annually amounts to about £28,000,000, and has to be provided for out of the receipts for the year.

Mr. Simmons, of R. I., has prepared a bill proposing home, instead of foreign valuation, which he intends to advocate in the Senate, and the adoption of which, it is said, would tend to uniformity in the rate of duties paid in each port, and to the increase of the revenue by the suppression of frauds.

The aspect of our relations with Mexico, New Granada and Nicaragua, together with other nations, will favor the adoption of the joint resolutions introduced by Senator Gwin for enabling the President more effectually to secure our interests and obtain reparation for injuries.

Col. Kane arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 17th, accompanied by Abbe Gilbert. The latter states that Brigham Young has abdicated. Gov. Cumming, at latest date, was thirty miles from Salt Lake City. A detachment of fifty Mormons were sent to meet him.

Thomas J. Lee, esq., of Maryland, late a captain in the corps of United States Topographical Engineers, has been appointed by the Governor commissioner on the part of Maryland to retrace and mark the boundary lines between the States of Maryland and Virginia.

In the British House of Commons, the bill abolishing the property qualification for members of Parliament has been passed to a second reading, amidst great cheering. The question is regarded as an important one in Parliamentary reform, and meets with Government support.

The results attending the plan of sending friendless children to the West, which has been pursued for some years past by several benevolent societies in New York, has induced the managers of the Philadelphia House of Refuge to follow the example, and within two months, seventy boys and ten girls have been sent to Illinois and Iowa, with the consent of the children, and also of their parents, or nearest of kin.

The remains of Wm. Henry Herbert, ("Frank Forester"), were interred in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on Monday afternoon, without religious services, the rules of the Episcopal church forbidding the reading the ritual over a suicide.

Richard Willing, one of the oldest representatives of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in Philadelphia, died on Tuesday morning, at his residence, corner of Third Street and York street. Mr. Willing was in his 83d year.

Rufus Choate, Jr., has been admitted to the Massachusetts bar. He is talented, learned and eloquent—a true chip of the old block, and sure to keep up the honors of the name. The senior Choate is not yet fifty-eight.

The bill admitting Oregon into the Union, it is believed, will encounter but little opposition in the House, and before the close of the session, the Union will number thirty-three States.

The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently held in Monrovia, resolved to establish a paper in Liberia for the benefit of their church and the country; it is to be called the *Liberia Christian Advocate*.

Stephen Otis died at Brighton, N. Y., on Tuesday. He was during his life the contractor for the construction of a large number of railroads in the United States, including the Annapolis (Md.) railroad.

It is estimated that the French navy will, by next year, possess 150 fast-sailing screw steamers, comprising all classes of war vessels, besides a large number of side-wheel steamers and sailing vessels.

The "ancient city" of Annapolis, Md., is shortly to be lighted with gas, the corporation having subscribed \$5,000 to the capital stock of the Gas Company recently formed there.

Rev. Mr. Williams has recently come into possession of a fresh batch of documents, which he contends to be proof positive that he is the heir to the throne of France!

Mr. Ziba Johnson, having reached the age of 85 years, and becoming tired of being the oldest man in Newmarket, Vt., committed suicide last week.

The damage to the sugar crop of Louisiana, by the Bell overcase alone, is estimated at not less than \$3,000,000.

The bills of the Exchange Bank of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, have been rejected by the Nashville Banks.

There is great complaint of the destruction of tobacco plants in Kentucky, by the fly.

The Star gazers say that Venus, the evening star is now visible in the W. N. W. about a quarter before nine, and is easily recognized by its strong white light. Mars, which is a fiery red, is very brilliant about ten o'clock, and is nearer the earth than it has been for some years. Saturn, also red, but paler in its light than Mars, can be seen in the West soon after eight o'clock, and goes down in the W. N. W. just before midnight.—Jupiter and Uranus will, on the 19th and 20th, come in conjunction, or in a line with the sun, and are therefore, at present, invisible.

The New York express train on the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad, which left Suspension Bridge on Thursday morning, at twenty minutes to six o'clock, ran off the track a half mile west of Pennyan station. The accident was caused by the equalizing bar on the tender breaking, which fell on the track, thereby throwing the baggage and two passenger cars on the track, stripping the latter of their seats.—Six persons were injured, but no bones broken.

The court of New Castle, Delaware, engaged in the trial of young Weaver, was occupied on Monday and Tuesday, in examining the witnesses who were present at the struggle for the programme when Rosch received the blow which terminated his life.—On Wednesday the case was argued by the Attorney General on the part of the State, and D. Paul Brown, and G. B. Rodney on the part of the defence. The case was probably closed yesterday.

Henry Porter, a wealthy gentleman living at Worton, about six miles from Chestertown, Kent county, Md., committed suicide on Monday last, by cutting his throat with a razor. In all the relations of life he was happy, no aberrations of mind had been previously noticed by his family or friends, and the cause for the act cannot be divined. Mr. Porter was about 45 years of age, and leaves a considerable family.

A steamship company has been organized, under the name of "Northern German Lloyd," in Germany, to establish a regular line of steamers to run between New York and Bremen. The steamers Bremen, New York, Weser and Elbe, of 2,500 tons burden, and 100 horse power, each, it is stated, have been chartered for the service. The steamship Bremen will make her first trip, leaving New York on the 10th of next month.

The Cincinnati Daily Gazette, of Tuesday, says that the long anticipated demonstration in honor of Orsini and Pierri, who won the plaudits of the Red Republicans by the cowardly attempt upon the life of Louis Napoleon, came off on Monday evening, notwithstanding the rain again descended in torrents.

The sudden death of Anson G. Phelps, in New York, has produced profound regret among all classes, and especially the merchants, who held a meeting at the Exchange yesterday, to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. He was the President of the New York Colonization Society.

The St. Peter's (Min.) Free Press, announces the capture of Ink-pa-butal, whose band committed a number of brutal murders in the southern part of Minnesota during last summer.

Rockingham County, Va.
The Circuit Court, which was engaged on the case of the Commonwealth vs. Blakenship, on the charge of stealing a pocket book, at the writing of my last letter, is still in session. The jury found a verdict of "guilty," and fixed his punishment at three years in the penitentiary.

After the disposal of the above case, that of Jack Hottinger, on the charge of kidnapping a negro boy, belonging to Milton Livin, was taken up. The jury found Hottinger guilty, and sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary. The Judge has granted him a new trial, on the ground that he attempted to steal and kidnap the negro. The term *kidnap* signifies taking a negro, with his own consent, and *stealing* him, by forcing the negro to go with you. Hottinger attempted to force the negro away.

The Hessian fly has made its appearance in the wheat in some portions of this county, more particularly on Cub River. A large amount of wheat, we understand, has been destroyed by it.

On Friday night last, our community was visited with a terrible storm, accompanied with rain and some hail. During the storm, the lightning struck a house belonging to Mrs. John Miller, a widow lady, near Timbersville, in this county, setting fire to it, and destroying it, together with all the property in the house. Mrs. Miller and several of the children were in the house at the time it occurred.

Yesterday was court day, and the usual crowd of people were in town. There was not much business done by the court, and not much done by the people outside.

On Saturday was heard the rolling of the drum, and "forward march," of the commanders, which reminded us of "old times." The 145th Regiment Virginia Militia paraded and elected officers.—*Corr. of Richmond Dispatch.*

Prince George's County, Md.
ANTI CONVENTION.—The meeting held at Picoaqua, on Saturday last, to consider the Reform movement, now going on in Maryland, was not numerously attended, the weather on that day being quite unfavorable. There was scarcely any difference of opinion among those present, the public feeling being strongly opposed to the call of a Convention.

MORE MATE STEALING.—Some bold rogues entered the smoke house of F. S. Barry, esq., in this village, on Monday night, and helped themselves to some 20 or 30 pieces of bacon. This is the fourth robbery committed in this place within a year.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Mr. Jos. B. Harris, of this village, has sent us a dish of fine strawberries, grown in his garden.—They were delicious, and being the first of the season were very rare.

SALE OF LAND.—Selby Clark, esq., as Trustee, sold on Monday last, 20 acres of Land near Queen Anne, in this county, for the sum of \$100 per acre. It was chiefly in wood. Purchaser, William Clark, esq.—*Marlboro' Gazette.*

VARIETIES.—Just received at ARCHARD'S, 110 King Street, Wash-bone, Steel, and J. B. Bunk Long Combs, Hets, Hoops, Elastic Belts, Clasp, Teat Pinks; Violin Strings; Cigar Cases; Port Monies; Purses; Pins; Needles; Tapes; Hooks and Eyes; Sewing; Tins; Floss, French Workings, and Crochet Cottons; Shetland Wool, and all kinds of Family Working Materials. my 22

BALM OF ORANGE FLOWERS.—For Beautifying the Complexion, Curing Diseases of the Skin, Cleansing the Teeth, &c., for sale by DR. R. H. STABLER, my 22 No. 165, King-st., cor. of Washington.

LIQUID HAIR DYE.—The best preparation in use, prepared by DR. R. H. STABLER, Chemist, my 22 No. 165 King-st., cor. of Washington.

Virginia News.
In order to check the repetition of visits to the Penitentiary at Richmond, prompted by mere idle curiosity, the Board of Directors have deemed it proper to adopt the system universally approved and practiced at other Institutions of the kind, that of charging a small fee for the privilege; and accordingly, they recommended the measure to the Governor at their last meeting. The Governor promptly considered and adopted the recommendation submitted, and has fixed the time of visiting to be during the working hours; and the fee for adults at twenty-five cents each, children half price. Certain public officers, editors of newspapers, &c., are exempted by law and the regulations of the Institution.

George Monroe, of Nelson County, charged with the murder of a negro slave, was recently tried and convicted. The murder was committed last November. The slave was an old and much respected family servant, and being hired out, Monroe became his overseer. The negro, being unwell and went out to work in an enfeebled condition, therefore not capable of performing much labor. Monroe became irritated at his moving about slowly; whipped him severely, and stabbed him with a knife in several places.

The following persons, in Fairfax County, having complied with the new law by taking the oath and giving the bond required, have been granted Ordinary Licenses: Thomas Garner, Sam'l Catts, Geo. W. Duwell, John H. Urquhart, Wm. Gooding, and Chas. A. Arnoldell. Licenses have been granted to three thousand years. If we retain the rule, we retain it in constant violation of it. Let the brethren wear gold if they pleased; he cared not how much they wore, but we ought to expunge the rule. We loved the rule; it was a good one; we would keep it in the Discipline; but we would not observe it. One brother said to him, he would wear his gold spectacles, and still vote for retaining the rule. The glass would magnify just as much if set in steel or iron. The speaker continued, "I decide in a most edifying manner about gold studs, gold sleeve-buttons, and gold spectacles, and gold watch-chains, and gold-headed canes, and five hundred dollar diamond breast-pins; and his style rose to the sublimity of his theme, and his speech throughout was fraught with a most refreshing fervor. Methinks preachers, he said, would have to meet the rich, loaded down with jewelry, when they came forward to join the church, while the poor and afflicted were neglected and uncared for, &c., &c.

The Petersburg Express says:—"We have been shown private letters to gentlemen residing in Petersburg, from farmers in Henrico, Gloucester, and other counties in that quarter, speaking in the most encouraging terms of the prospects of the State Agricultural Fair to be held in this city in October next."

Yesterday, says the Lynchburg Courier of Tuesday, a large crowd came up on the South Side Railroad, and went on South per the Virginia and Tennessee Road. Now that the connection is made through, we may expect a heavy tide of travel to flow over this route. It is the great line of the country.

The Harrison Circuit Court adjourned last Saturday, on which day, the trial of the slander case of James Little vs. David Arnold, was terminated. The jury found a verdict of \$25 damages and the costs, against the defendant. The costs are supposed to amount to something like \$1,200.

The Fairfax News says:—"We learn that the last Will and Testament of the late Hon. Chas. Fenton Mercer, was presented to Fairfax County Court on Monday last, and admitted to probate. It is in the hand-writing of the distinguished deceased."

R. A. Weatherford was tried on Monday last, at Union, Monroe county, vs. the Jeffersonville Advocate, for passing counterfeit money. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of two years.

Walter H. Taylor, esq., formerly Notary Clerk of the Virginia Bank, has been appointed to the office of Auditor of Accounts for the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad Company.

Several citizens of Stafford county, left there on Monday for Kansas, to look after investments already made, and to make further outlays.

The house and lot of Abraham Hewitt, in Leesburg, was sold on Saturday last, by A. L. Rogers, Trustee, to R. W. Gray, for \$500, cash.

Fayette Maury, for Clerk of County Court, T. O. Flint, for Circuit Court, and Jas. O. Harris, for Sheriff, have no opposition in Culpeper County. They are all good officers.

Messrs. John Miller and P. Yates of Rappahannock county, and S. Bickers of Culpeper, have raised tobacco crops.

Rev. W. D. Thomas baptized six persons in Cedar run, near Warrenton, on Sunday last. A large crowd was present.

The Sectional Balance of Power.
The Senate have passed the bill, by a vote of more than two to one, for the admission of Oregon into the Union as a sovereign State. From this decisive vote in the Senate there can be no doubt of the passage of the bill through the House before the adjournment of the present session; so that, with all the clamor and wrath of our Northern niggers, and their "high handed" and "intemperate aggressions" of "the slave power," as illustrated by this Congress, and by Mr. Buchanan's administration, the results thus far are three new free States added to the Union—Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon—without any equivalent to the South in the way of an additional slave State, present or prospective.

Thus it appears that, notwithstanding the denials of the majority of Congress and the administration to the demands of "the slave power," the Northern division of the Union has done quite as well as could be expected since December last.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Allen Suffrage.
A Bill to regulate and make uniform the right of suffrage in the Territories of the United States. *Be it enacted*, &c. That the rights of suffrage of United States citizens in the Territories of the United States shall hereafter be exercised only by citizens of the United States, native and naturalized; and that no such citizen shall be qualified to vote in any Territory until he has been declared by the bill to be a citizen of the United States.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday week, and was reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass. It remains among the unfinished Territorial business.

THIS DAY RECEIVED. Choice Brands of Family, Extra, and Superior FLOUR; a nice lot of Country Bacon; Corn Meal; Country Soap, a beautiful article, to which we invite the attention of the trade. my 22

COMBS AND BRUSHES. of all descriptions, and in great variety, also, Bonnet Pins, a new and convenient article for the ladies, received and for sale, at the lowest figures, by my 22 H. B. WHITTINGTON, 2d King-st.

FIRE PROOF PAINTS.—A full supply of Black's, Russell's, and Meade's Fire Proof Paints, on hand, and for sale in barrels and half barrels, by J. LEADBEATER & SON, 5 mo 22 Stabler's Old Stand.

JUST RECEIVED.—Pemberton's, a new and very handsome style of Gigs, also, the Empire Cab, Cocking Horses, &c. my 22 C. C. BERRY, No. 72, King-st.

CANTON. Ethereal, Linseed, Lamp, and Sweet Oil, for sale by my 22 PEEL, STEVENS & CO., cor. of King and Alfred-sts.

SEGARS.—A large lot of prime Havana SEGARS, part very superior, on hand, and for sale by J. LEADBEATER & SON, 5 mo 22 Stabler's Old Stand.

HHDS. P. R. and N. O. SUGAR, 12 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES, for sale by my 22 PERRY, PENNYBACKER & CO.

General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON DRESS AND ORNAMENT.—The Rev. J. Lusk called up the resolution on dress, laid the table Wednesday the 12th inst.

Rev. C. K. Marshall wanted to know whether it would not suit the brother to let that matter lie over, and come up hereafter in connection with the resolution of Dr. Drake about lining the hymns, instrumental music in churches, riding circuits on horseback or in wagons, &c.

The resolution in question recommends the striking out from the Discipline, section 8, on page 108, entitled "Of Dress."

The Rev. Mr. Lusk said there was a glaring inconsistency existing in the church.—We stood, as a Church, in direct conflict with the law. It was a standing evidence of an awful apostasy. It was a scandalous inconsistency. What class of Methodists conformed to this rule? Go into our churches in Louisville, Nashville, Charleston, New Orleans, and gold was seen everywhere, in every form that it would be such as to Broadway in New York. Such was the laxity of administration, that candidates would be received into the church, though loaded down with a weight of gold under which they could scarcely walk. Persons would be taken into full connection, would be licensed to preach, would be recommended to the travelling connection, though wearing in gold in every form. It was a reproach. It was thrown up to us in every part of the connection. Why then retain the rule, which is a dead letter? That we might revive it? As well think of reviving an Egyptian mummy, that had been sleeping three thousand years! If we retain the rule, we retain it in constant violation of it. Let the brethren wear gold if they pleased; he cared not how much they wore, but we ought to expunge the rule. We loved the rule; it was a good one; we would keep it in the Discipline; but we would not observe it. One brother said to him, he would wear his gold spectacles, and still vote for retaining the rule. The glass would magnify just as much if set in steel or iron. The speaker continued, "I decide in a most edifying manner about gold studs, gold sleeve-buttons, and gold spectacles, and gold watch-chains, and gold-headed canes, and five hundred dollar diamond breast-pins; and his style rose to the sublimity of his theme, and his speech throughout was fraught with a most refreshing fervor. Methinks preachers, he said, would have to meet the rich, loaded down with jewelry, when they came forward to join the church, while the poor and afflicted were neglected and uncared for, &c., &c.

The Rev. B. M. Drake had read in an old book, that he who compared themselves among themselves, and measured themselves by themselves, were not wise. He was sorry to see his respected brother doing so. Whether the standard were right or wrong, he (Mr. Lusk) was for bringing it down to the practice of our people. This was not the course to be pursued. He had known instances of improvement in respect to dress through the influence of that section. He hardly expected to hear his brother say he did not care how much gold people wore. It was ridiculous to acknowledge that superfluity of dress was wrong, and then expunge the rule against it because people did not come up to the standard. He would have no objection to change that section into the strongest language of Scripture, but was not prepared for striking out all that concerned the subject of dress.

The Rev. J. E. Edwards, of Petersburg, Va., felt a little surprised at the remarks he had heard. They were levelled not against dress, but against gold spectacles, buttons, and canes. This was the staple of the brother's argument. If understood the General Rule, it is against the putting on of gold simply as an ornament, which certainly does not apply to such things as spectacles and canes. And if these things were forbidden, there is not a word in the Scripture against men wearing, but only "the women;" so that on scriptural ground we might claim an exemption from the law. The brother's remarks were unfortunate. He charged us with pressing to embrace the rich, and receive them into the church, while we passed by the children of poverty and sorrow. I read the rule, and said, "Will you tell me! Perhaps some of us are not as particular, in regard to superfluity of dress and ornament, in receiving persons into the church, as we should be; but the evil certainly does not prevail in our section of the country to the extent indicated in the brother's remarks. I am opposed to striking out. Let the section stand, and bring up the people to the standard. If we cannot do it, let us have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done what we can."

The Rev. L. Pearce offered an amendment.

The Rev. Mr. Stacy moved an indefinite postponement.